

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

NEWSPAPER MEN LOSE CHANCE TO WIN \$500

Lady Auckland Offered It to Reporter Who Succeeded in Identifying Her.

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

NEW YORK newspaper men have missed the opportunity of winning a sum of \$500. For Lady Auckland, who subjected them to a considerable amount of abuse in interviews printed in the London press in December, 1908, offered on the occasion of her departure from these shores in November of that year a prize of that amount to any American reporter who succeeded in identifying her when she landed once more in New York. She has now managed to arrive there without attracting any attention, and has been established for several days in that city, at the Hotel Martineau, with her second son, the Hon. Frederick Eden, nineteen years of age.

When Lady Auckland sailed from New York on board the Celtic, in 1908, she gave out on shipboard an interview to the New York newspapers, containing many statements of a nature of Americans and of everything relating to the United States that have ever been heard from any foreign visitor to this continent, either before or since. These criticisms she repeated for publication on her return to England, and threatened in the London newspapers to enlarge upon the subject in a book which she announced her intention of writing, entitled "Six Weeks in New York."

Lady Auckland "fancied" that "my book will be very unpopular in New York. Indeed, they may try to buy it there, but they cannot stop the sale of copies over here." Thus far I have not heard of the appearance of the book in question, and perhaps her literary efforts in this connection proved stillborn.

"New Yorkers," she declared in a London interview, which I have now before me, bearing the date of December 25, 1908, "are impossible. The richest and I met crowds over there, are terribly vulgar. They import English butlers and English footmen to wait upon them, and, believe me, one would find the manners of the servants here more congenial than those of the drawing-room."

"Failure of the American newspaper men," she said, "You have no idea how absolutely stupid the New York press representatives are. They have the reputation of great brain power, but I cannot say I ever found it out. And then she went on: 'The push of the American lady-journalist, at any rate, is unequalled. Some of the large hotels pay lady reporters \$300 a month, and let them live free on their premises, to write those premises up, and the result is a system of espionage and pervasiveness that has no equal in any other country.'"

Lady Auckland vented the information that she liked the climate here, but that was all she could say. "Everything else is inordinately mean. You must remember when I talk of America, I mean New York, just as a New Yorker does. Out in Philadelphia, one meets a very different type of person, people who are positively well-bred and delightful."

It may, therefore, be just as well to explain exactly who Lady Auckland is. She is a daughter of Colonel G. M. Hutten, C. B., a great-granddaughter of Arkwright, the famous inventor of

the spinning frame; while Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated actress, was her great-grandmother. Her husband is a peer who is the head of a junior branch of the ancient family of Eden, the head of which is Sir William Eden, of Maryland.

Sir William is indebted for the hereditary right of adding the name of the State of Maryland to his patronymic, to the fact that his great-grandfather, upon whom the second of his two baronetcies was conferred, namely, Sir Robert Eden, was one of the last, if not quite the last, of the English Governors of the British colony of Maryland. That Sir Robert Eden married Catherine Calvert, sister and co-heiress of the last Lord Baltimore, and the present Sir William Eden is, therefore, the chief representative and heir of the Calvert lords Baltimore.

Sir William Eden's other baronetcy is a much older one, dating from 1672. His principal title to fame is his controversy with the late James MacNeill Whistler, concerning the latter's portrait of Lady Eden, one of the most famous beauties of her day.

The first Lord Auckland was a younger brother of the Sir Robert Eden mentioned above as Governor of Maryland. He received his peerage for his services as ambassador to France and Irish secretary. His eldest son and successor, the second Lord Auckland, was Governor-General of India, and first Lord of the Admiralty. The third was Bishop of Bath and Wells, of whom it need be said that he was incapable of signing his name in a legal fashion. For, as a peer, he was called Sir John Auckland, and as a bishop he was called John Auckland. The fourth Lord Auckland, a charming and popular man, was for many years in the diplomatic service, and I used to see much of him when he was English minister to the court of Baden.

The present Lord Auckland, his son, served for a time as a subaltern of the Dorset Regiment, without, however, doing any actual campaigning, and then embarked in business on the London Stock Exchange, where he lost the greater part of his by no means small possessions. In an effort to rehabilitate the family fortunes, Lady Auckland went into trade, and opened a shop in Baker Street, London, for house-furnishing and decorating.

His shop came prominently into the public eye in 1907, through Lord Auckland's unsuccessful attempt to play the role of "bouncer" in his wife's store. The man whom he endeavored to eject from the shop, a certain Henry Acker, an elderly commercial traveler, not only subjected the police on that occasion to quite severe punishment, but likewise assaulted him on four separate subsequent occasions. In fact, he hit him whenever he met him, until Lord Auckland was compelled to appeal to the police for protection, and to have his assailant bound over to keep the peace.

On that occasion, already, Lady Auckland, who seems to be a new paper publicity—otherwise I would not write this—exaggerated in London newspaper interviews, upon her strong declaration that they were the most trying, haggling and close-nisted people that came to her store. "And when you refuse to sell them a guinea article for five shillings," they walk about and say, 'How sweet' and 'What a real nice curio!' and then march out without buying anything." They expect

MENU

Breakfast.
Oranges
Ham and Eggs
Lamb Stew with Carrots and Potatoes
Plain Salad
Brown Betty
Dinner.
Chicken Broth with Rice
Stewed Chicken with Dumplings
Mashed Potatoes
Cucumber and Onion Salad
Canned Peaches
Coffee
Muffins.
One egg well beaten, a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of sugar, with a teaspoonful of salt, all beaten until very light. One cup of milk, three sifted flour, and three tablespoonfuls of baking powder. One-half Graham and one-half rye meal may be used instead of wheat flour, or two cups of cornmeal and one of flour. Drop on well-oiled paper, and bake in a rather quick oven, or bake on a griddle in muffin rings.

so she claimed, to get everything at a quarter of the price, and apparently failed to appreciate the advantage of purchasing furniture and bric-a-brac from a peeress of the realm, instead of from an ordinary middle class, untitled, Baker Street shopkeeper.

Lady Auckland's shop did not prove a profitable venture. Last year the London newspapers announced that she had taken a position as saleswoman at Selfridge's great American department store in London. But this she denied. Her eldest son, and the heir to the title, holds a commission in the Rifle Brigade. Her second son, Frederick, now with her in New York, she sent, not to Eton or Harrow, but to the City of London School, "so that he might have a sound commercial education."

When last here she was not extensively entertained by New York society. Most of her time was spent with the family of John W. Condit, a member of the theatrical firm of Condit & Sullivan, and cousin of George F. Condit, the New York hotel proprietor. Lady Auckland planned, according to her own admission, to present Miss Condit at court in the following season. But this project failed to materialize. It is difficult to see how she could have accomplished it, seeing that titled women engaged in trade as shopkeepers are explicitly barred from court. (Copyright, 1914, by the Brentwood Company.)

WELL TO REMEMBER WHEN YOU BATHE

If the general run of humanity would bathe more there would be fewer colds and less illness, some people seem positively afraid of water. Yet bathing and friction mean a clearer, healthier skin. The pores must be kept open if the body is to be in good condition. A fresh brush, mitten, good soap and clean towels are required in the bathing equipment; use the Turkish towel vigorously after the bath. Do not go to extremes regarding water and time limit. Unless ordered by a physician, have the water for the plunge or sponge so it is pleasant. The bath should be refreshed after a bath, not dried or covered. Those who get little exercise will enjoy a brisk tepid bath, followed by a cold shower.

An Invalid's Bath. But even the invalid may be just as much refreshed by the bathing process as the robust. First wash face and neck and dry them; then the arms rubbed well to the elbows; then up to the shoulders. This beautiful massage motion. The hands are massaged in the same way from knees to waist, from ankles to knees. A very sick person may be bathed in this way, having all save the part being bathed at the moment snugly under cover.

Few people are sufficiently energetic about bathing their feet. The soles especially should be rubbed with a spongy brush, rinsed and dried as thoroughly as possible. This soothes the nerve centres in the soles of the feet. Between the shoulders and along the spine use a large, soft towel nicely with soft Turkish toweling. Procure good soap that does not red or roughen the skin; then use that kind only; use it generously, rinsing the skin off. Treat yourself thus daily and you will be rejuvenated shortly.

WEAR FOR EASTER BRIDE.

Soft satin leads to a foundation. Lace, net and chiffon are much used. Even dresses that look plain are draped. The sleeves are mere films of lace and tulle. The décolletage is filled in more or less at the back. In front the pointed effect is attained with sheer draperies. The tulle of one sort or another is a feature in nearly every dress. Bridal veil is of tulle, Brussels net with an applique border or lace.

TROUSSEAU LINGERIE.

—It is fine.
—Simplicity leads.
—Fine work is a necessity.
—What there is of the best.
—Finest embroidery in the feature.
—A few of the pettiest lace here.



Be Beautiful

Protect the Face From Spring Winds.

BY ABIGAIL MOORE.

The complexion requires different treatment in spring and summer than in fall and winter. In the one case it is exposed to the elements of wind and sun, and in the latter to extremes of cold out of doors and heat indoors. Steam heat is the greatest menace to which the skin can be subjected, and only most consistent care can counteract its ravages, and winter, anyhow, is a greater grower of wrinkles than summer. Water should not be used more than once a day, and skin food should be applied freely during the steam heat time, while

astringent lotions should be avoided entirely.

In springtime, however, the water treatment may be begun. Wash the face thoroughly at night, unless you have been out in the wind, when the grime should be wiped off with cold cream, as in winter; then bathe the face in tepid water with soap and rinse thoroughly. Dabble the face with cream, never rub it in, for rubbing makes sagging muscles and flabby skin, while patting strengthens tissues. Wipe with a soft cloth and put in a skin food to be left overnight.

Be wary of the skin food and cream you use for some of them, as the more injurious ingredients they may contain, are more drying than others, and, therefore, have precisely the opposite effect desired. For example, if the cream is tight and dry an ointment made of oil of sweet almonds, four ounces, white wax, one ounce, rose-water, four ounces, and one ounce of spermaceti is delightful to use and is light in effect; but if the skin is loose, the pores large, and the surface oily, then an astringent cream made by crushing four dozen almonds in a pint of rosewater should be substituted. If the skin is excessively oily, and a half ounce of alum.

As a preparation to facing spring winds, dust the face lightly with rice powder or there is a new powder that is wonderful in its effects upon the skin. It has an oil foundation, so it can be rubbed into the skin without the usual first coating of cream. This powder is equally perfect for make-up purposes. It comes in four tints that are really flesh tones, and when properly used, absolutely defies detection.

Never use water on the face directly before going out, especially hot water, which renders the skin acutely sensitive both to wind and sun. If, however, tanning occurs, a concoction made of two ounces of cold cream, one and one-half ounces of almond paste, one ounce of strained honey, and three ounces of orange flower water will remove it.

THE BEST WAY

Handful of Household Hints That Have Been Tested. To cut butter without making it crumble, lay a piece of paraffin paper around the knife blade.

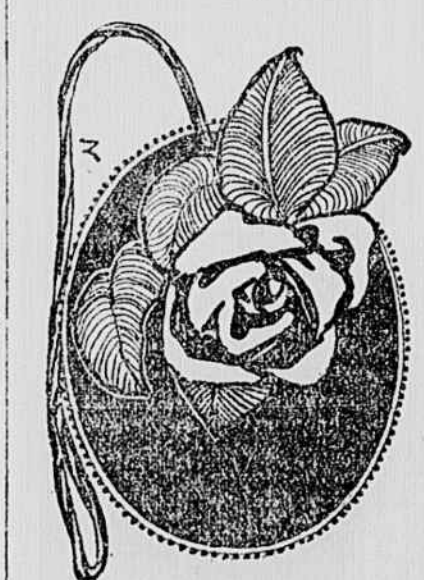
To give a better flavor to any soup, add a spoonful of whipped cream to the top of the cup just before serving.

To prevent red or cane seats sagging, wash them on both sides with warm soapsuds. Make the under side quite wet, dry in the air and sun.

To keep mattresses sweet, sanitary and free from germs, it is to sun them as often as possible. It is surprising how many housewives overlook this fact.

The new colors that continue to win favor are the sweet pea shades of red, pink, violet and purple, mandarin yellow. Sevens blue, sealing-wax, red, cypress green, putty color and almond.

CORSAGE ORNAMENT.



The satin petals are filled with sachet powder.

The Great Trials of History

Trial of Cronin Murderers.

On May 22, 1889, Dr. P. H. Cronin, an Irish agitator, of Chicago, who had disappeared from his home in that city more than two weeks previously, was found dead in a sewer on Evanston Avenue, with a bloody towel wrapped around his head, indicating that he had been murdered. The Catholic emblem called the "Agnus Dei," which the doctor always wore around his neck, was untouched. On May 4, Dr. Cronin, who had been suspected of treachery and had been expelled from membership and condemned to death by the members of the Clan-na-Gael, had mysteriously disappeared.

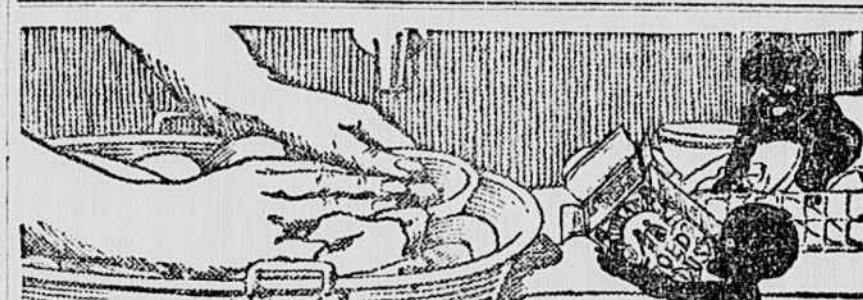
On the head of the doctor when the body was discovered were six wounds. An attempt was at once started to discover the murderers. The house where the crime had been committed was shortly located. It was a frame building at 1878 Ashland Avenue. This house had been rented as recently as March 29 to a man named Martin Burke. Having secured a den into which Cronin could be lured, they awaited developments. When the murder was discovered, detectives took possession of the building.

The murder, it was evident from the amount of bloodstains found, had taken place in the parlor, but there was also blood in the sitting-room and the hallway. The body had been packed in a trunk, and was carried out of the cottage to a wagon and taken from the scene of the crime.

The first arrest was that of Detective Coughlin. He was arrested before the Mayor, Attorney Hayes and corporation counsel. He was finally placed in a cell in the county jail. The following day there were two more arrests. Patrick O'Sullivan and Frank J. Black, alias Woodruff. They were indicted. The following day Woodruff confessed that he had been hired to drive the wagon containing the trunk with Cronin's body inside. He also stated that the man known as Williams was the leader in the murder.

The coroner's inquest, which was continued for almost a week in hearing evidence, resulted in the arrest on June 4 of Alexander Sullivan, charged with the murder of Patrick Cronin. The jury also recommended that, besides Alexander Sullivan, others to be held to the grand jury without bail were P. O'Sullivan, Detective Coughlin and Frank Woodruff.

Sullivan was later released on \$20,000 bail. There were a number of other arrests. A committee of five was appointed to report Cronin's murder to his



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